Parliament that only a certain number of persons are allowed inside to present petitions. No mob can rush into the House to present a petition when the House is in session, as that would undoubtedly mean that a certain amount of pressure politics is being resorted to. Therefore, the Committee also felt that there must be a reasonable restriction with regard to the number of persons that can come and present a petition. The Committee did not want to interfere with the ordinary routine duties of the individual, but it felt that as it was taking up the matter for the first time, it should make it very clear what will be the privileges of
3-30 p.m. the House and in what way they should be protected and to what extent limitations on the public should be enforced to see that the privileges of Legislators are maintained. I can also say that so far as the Houses of Parliament are concerned, they went through a long period of struggle both with the King and with the other parties, and it was only then that they came to this conclusion that no legislator should be molested in the discharge of his duties. We have not come to that stage fortunately. I hope this report of the Privileges Committee will enable us to see that our legislators function properly.

Sir, I have the privilege of presenting this report to the House.

II. GOVERNMENT RESOLUTION.

CONSTITUTION OF THE AMBATTUR TOWNSHIP.

THE HON. SRI S. M. A. MAJID : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I move the resolution standing in my name, namely,—

'That in pursuance of sub-section (1) of section 4 of the Madras Panchayats Act, 1958 (Madras Act XXXV of 1958), the House do resolve that the area covered by the Ambattur Panchayat town and the surrounding five panchayat villages of Athipattu, Patravakkam, Padi, Korattur, and Mogappair in the Chingleput district, which is an industrial area, be declared to be a Township'.

Sir, Ambattur Town and its surrounding areas have in recent times developed into an industrial colony. In view of the phenomenal growth of industries, the area requires a special administrative agency for purposes of providing amenities. The Government, therefore, propose to constitute a township for Ambattur Panchayat Town and the surrounding Panchayat villages of Athipattu, Patravakkam, Padi, Korattur and Mogappair, under Section 4 of the Madras Panchayats Act, 1958, treating the area as an industrial colony. The township can be expected to administer the area better than the concerned panchayats. Notifications regarding the constitution of the Township will be placed on the table of the Legislative Council in due course.

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MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is—

'That in pursance of sub-section (1) of section 4 of the Madras Panchayats Act, 1958 (Madras Act XXXV of 1958), the House do resolve that the area covered by the Ambattur Panchayat town and the surrounding five panchayat villages of Athipattu, Patravakkam, Padi, Korattur and Mogappair in the Chingleput district, which is an industrial area, be declared to be a Township'.

The Resolution was put and carried.

VI.—GOVERNMENT BILL

THE MADRAS HINDU RELIGIOUS AND CHARITABLE ENDOWMENTS (AMENDMENT) BILL, 1965 (L.A. BILL NO. 17 OF 1965).

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I move—

'That the Madras Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments (Amendment) Bill, [a] 1965 (L.A. Bill No. 17 of 1965), as passed by the Assembly, be taken into consideration'.

In moving this motion, I wish to indicate the objects of the Bill. Sri Thiyagarajaswami Temple, Tiruvarur, Thanjavur district, and the specific endowments attached thereto were subject to the provisions of Chapter VI-A of the Madras Hindu Religious Endowments Act, 1926 (Madras Act II of 1927), by reason of a notification issued by the Government on the 25th May 1937, under that chapter. By virtue of section 103 (c) read with section 64 of the Madras Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Act, 1951 (Madras Act XIX of 1951), the said notification would have expired on the 30th September 1956, that is, after a period of five years from the date of the commencement of the 1951 Act which date was the 30th September 1951. But, before the notification so expired, the Government by virtue of the powers conferred on them by new sub-section (4) of section 64 of Madras Act XIX of 1951 as amended by Madras Act IX of 1956, continued the duration of the notification for a further period of five years from the 30th September 1956 by issuing another notification, dated the 4th August 1956. This 1956 notification was struck down by the Supreme Court in Civil Appeal No. 560 of 1964. The ground on which the Supreme Court struck down the notification was that there was failure to comply with the principle of natural justice, i.e., the trustees were not given an opportunity to show cause why the notification should not be continued. As a result of the above judgment of the Supreme Court, the notification, dated the 4th August 1956, became unenforceable. Consequently, Sri Thiagarajaswami Temple, Tiruvarur, and other institutions

[a] Printed as Appendix III on pages 139-142